

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

DAKIN'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE POWDER.

Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating. It relieves all stomach derangements. It allays febrile symptoms. It quenches thirst.

75 cents per Bottle.
DAKIN'S IODIZED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Purifies the Blood. Removes Skin Eruptions. Strengthens the System.

Is of special benefit to those suffering from the Enervating Effects of the climate.

DAKIN'S VIN DE QUINQUINA. This Wine will be found of great value as a Tonic in all cases where the system is depressed or where there is the slightest tendency to Malaria or Climatic Debility.

It is prepared from the true Bark in combination with our Finest Port Wine, and is an admirable form of administering at the same time the appetizing properties of the Bark with the strengthening qualities of the Port.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle.
(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 30th June, 1890.



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere. The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS. Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATERS

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED, Hongkong, China, and Manila.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1890.

LOCAL MARINE BOARDS.

The President of the Board of Trade having nominated able seamen (forcoastal "hands") to sit on Local Marine Boards, certificated mariners and engineers are greatly irritated in England, the feeling of indignation is increasing rapidly, and the Colonial Mercantile Marine Associations have written to the home unions notifying them of their warm sympathy in the matter. In the meantime the Council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association of Liverpool has, we hear, addressed an emphatic remonstrance to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, on the subject, in the following terms:

"The Council of this Corporation, in common with kindred bodies, and the masters and officers of the British Merchant Service generally, have been informed of the decision of the Board of Trade to nominate able seamen as members of Local Marine Boards of Great Britain, and that several able seamen have been so appointed.

"As this is an important departure from the usual practice of the Board of Trade, who have almost invariably chosen shipmasters as their nominees, and as masters, officers, and engineers are by this change subjected to an injustice which they regard as derogatory to their profession, I am directed by the Council of this body to ask your serious attention to the representations made in this communication, and especially to the following points:

1.—"The shipmaster is the proper and fittest representative of nautical interests, having in almost all cases graduated from boy to master, and is therefore fully qualified to represent seamen of all ranks.

2.—"Masters, officers, and engineers contribute fees in support of the shipping offices, and have to undergo their examination before the officials of Local Marine Boards, whereas seamen are not called upon to pay any fees, or in any way contribute to the maintenance of these offices.

3.—"To have able seamen appointed by the Board of Trade and sitting in judgment upon masters, officers and engineers, with power to suspend or cancel their certificates, is to inflict an indignity upon those who hold certificates of competency which must inevitably tend to prejudice the possessors of them in the eyes of the public, and, what is perhaps of greater, and certainly is of the utmost importance, cannot fail to undermine, if not completely subvert, discipline at sea.

4.—"By this new departure a concession is made to men who have no claim whatever to a seat upon these Boards, and who will be sure to follow up the advantage they have gained and demand still further power.

"In conclusion the Council of this Association has to state that it feels called upon to present, in the name of British shipmasters and officers, an emphatic protest against the new departure of your honourable Board, and expresses the earnest hope that the grievance may be redressed. Should this be refused the Council takes leave to express the further hope that the Government will give facilities for the introduction, at an early date, of a Bill to alter the constitution of Local Marine Boards, and afford certificated mariners and engineers the privilege and right of full representation, by elective process, upon these Boards."

We have no hesitation in saying that this new departure of the Board of Trade is not only an unwarrantable outrage upon British certificated mariners, but also a hare-brained, ill-judged and unnecessary innovation well worthy of the antiquated fossils who for so many years past have constituted the "powers that be" in the Board of Trade, that dull man Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, as the late JOHN BRIGHT designated the present President, not excepted. Everyone interested in sea-faring matters is naturally desirous of seeing the position of our seamen improved as far as possible, and it can hardly be denied that in many respects there is ample room for improvement, but it is certainly not in the direction indicated by this Quixotic decision of the authorities at Whitehall. Of what possible use could an able seaman be, no matter how intelligent, sitting as a judge in an investigation regarding an intricate question of navigation or seamanship, or some technical defect in a vessel's machinery—subjects of which he could not possibly have, nor is he supposed to have, any practical knowledge? Any such proposal is really beneath sensible discussion, a *reductio ad absurdum* that cannot be seriously entertained. Poor "Jack" asks the Board of Trade for bread, and that high-toned department throws him a stone. Make our sailors' experiences both afloat and ashore as pleasant as the circumstances of maritime life will allow; pay them adequately, afford them proper accommodation for sleeping and reasonable recreation; feed them as hard-working men ought to be fed; and above all treat them like reasonable beings, and they will have no grounds for complaint either against their employers or their officers. To remedy their alleged grievances by nominating them, as members of local Marine Boards is nonsense of the most mischievous type.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Lombardy* left Bombay for this port at 3 p.m. on the 23rd inst.

THE agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) inform us that the "Ben" Line steamer *Benvenuto*, from Leith and London, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

A REGULAR meeting of Zetland Lodge No. 535, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Friday, the 1st proximo, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THAT famous old bone-shaker the *Kiutiang* resumed running on the Hongkong-Macao route this afternoon via the *Huang-shan*, which has gone to dock to have a leaking boiler overhauled and repaired.

A TELEGRAM from England to Calcutta says that owing to the large increase in the purchase of silver and present scarcity of bullion, experts predict a further rise of two-pence in exchange with India by the end of the year.

Mr. Woodhouse held an inquiry at the Magistrate's this morning into the circumstances attending the death of Chinaman, who was pulled out of the water at the Bank Wharf about 5 o'clock in the morning of the 17th instant. After taking the evidence of P.C. 73, who recovered the man's body, as well as medical evidence which showed that the man had suffered from dysentery, his Worship found that the deceased died from natural causes.

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says he has no sympathy with an eight-hour man who runs a fourteen-hour wife. What about Mrs. Tilton, Henry?

THE agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) inform us that the "Shire" Line steamship *Carmarthen*, from London, &c., left Singapore for Hongkong this morning.

A TELEGRAM dated London July 21 gives the result of the July Stakes run at Newmarket, as follows:—

Baron de Rothschild's b.c. Beauharnais..... 1

b.c. by Camballo—Queen of the Hills 2

Mr. Brodick-Cloete's Unicorn..... 3

LEUNG KI PO was again before Mr. Robinson at the Police Court this afternoon when further evidence in his defence was heard. The case was remanded until Monday, to give Mr. Caldwell, the Counsel for the prosecution, time to produce evidence to rebut that of the witnesses for the defence.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March—"Sleeping Beauty".....Hewitt

March—"The Duke of Fife".....Wood

Polka—"See me dance".....Solomon

Quadrille—"Madame Angot".....Solomon

Gale—"Wings of Love".....Hewitt

YESTERDAY, about 9 a.m., during a severe thunderstorm which passed over this colony, the main-mast of the British bark *Annie Stafford*, which is discharging cargo at Kelle's Island, was struck by lightning. Beyond a slight splintering of the mast and the scorching of a portion of the deck no damage was done; which was most fortunate and surprising, owing to the fact that she has no lightning-conductors and her partly discharged cargo consists of kerosene oil. Lucky for the underwriters, who are \$30,000 to the good!

LONDON is the biggest and richest place in the world, and more people eat too much there than in any other capital. Also, more people eat too little there, and more children die of hunger, and more women are sweated on to the streets. The earnings of 25 per cent. out of four of its population, less than a guinea a week when they are working full-time; 20 per cent. out of five, die in a workhouse or other "charity" institution; one out of eleven gets poor-relief every year; and all the time the rents are increasing at the rate of £6,000,000 annually, a nice sop for the rent-robbers.

THE fool-killer is abroad. A Sikh employed as a guard at St. Paul's Island started to spit wood with a 7lb. Hotchkiss shell yesterday afternoon. One hand has not yet been found, but the rest of him was cremated at Happy Valley, this evening. A comrade who was pissing in the street was injured. Let us sound the loud timber!

PROMOTION at last! His Excellency the Officer-Administering the Government has approved of the following acting appointments being made in the P. & O. Force, to date from the 1st inst., but only temporarily and subject to the Secretary of State's approval, (whatever that may amount to) viz:—Senior 1st Class Inspector Craddock to be Acting Chief Inspector, Senior 2nd Class Inspector Mackie to be Acting 1st Class Inspector, Senior 3rd Class Inspector Perry to be Acting 2nd Class Inspector, and Sergeant Hanson, No. 82, to be Acting 3rd Class Inspector. Possibly all this is better than a black-eye or a kick-out, although in several cases it confers after the recipients of the honour (save the mark) has been "stuck" at Inspector for about 20 years. Slow and sure, eh? That's it.

THE BARRADAS CASE.

THREE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

At the Sessions this morning, Z. M. Barradas was again brought before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice, on four charges of embezzling Post Office money. The Attorney-General (Mr. Ackroyd) prosecuted, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Wilkinson) defended.

Francisco Freire, whose examination was continued said: I do not see the sum of \$1,123.87 entered in the books up to the 20th of May of this year although it should appear in accordance with the entries on the receipt form. This receipt refers to an entry in the books which reads "28th February 1888 £267.17.17 credited to London." That account, of February, was passed by me as correct. The red ink inscription on the receipt form is in the prisoner's hand-writing. There is a corresponding entry for the amounts, specified in red, written in the Collector's Account. In the way I passed the account there was no credit given for postal notes. I cannot see that there is any entry of the \$761.36 in the book where it should appear. It is only entered on account of orders.

Mr. Francis—That is no evidence—a mere coincidence of figures. You don't know that it is the same sum of money exactly.

Examination continued.—There was no audit of the Postal notes account.

To his lordship.—For the purposes of my audit I only *visit* the Treasury receipts. I don't recollect whether I saw any erasure on the Treasury receipts at the time I audited the accounts. I may have seen it.

The Attorney-General said, in reply to his lordship, that all the accounts of the Money Order Department were lost for the period 1st January to 30th June 1889.

In cross-examination witness said—I have been 11 years as audit clerk in Government Service. Before joining the Audit Department I never did any audit of any kind. I had only to audit Revenue accounts. I don't remember going to the Money Order Department. My impression is that the present arrangement of the Money Order Department has been going on for seven years. Usually the imperial order book would show receipt of much more than was paid out. Sometimes the indebtedness of the Australian Colonies to the office would exceed \$200,000. I never received any instructions from the Postmaster-General or Mr. Travers respecting the management of the innovation in the Money Order Department. I knew nothing of the special rules until the late disturbance arose in the department: I have only seen the prisoner's tin cash box since the prisoner went away, and I don't know how much he had in it when he went on leave. In the middle of last year a question arose, respecting the prisoner's account. I was then called in with Mr. Rocha and audited them and found all correct. I have since heard that that account was not correct; but from subsequent examination I find such criticism unfair and incorrect. My audit at the Money Order Department was simply to see that the money orders paid and sums received corresponded with the entries in the books. I had nothing else to do in the execution of my duty as monthly auditor. I never observed the entry of Shanghai accounts, except the red-ink writing, when auditing.

To his lordship.—With reference to the erased entry of the words "Money Orders" on the certificate of May 1889 for \$1,717.93, had they not been erased I should have observed, in making my audit, that there was an apparent deficit of \$1,737.93.

To Mr. Francis.—Had I noticed the red ink writing there (on the certificate) at the time I audited I should have passed the account as absolutely correct. I would have taken no special notice of it at all.

Re-examined—I do not think it possible for a voucher to be altered after it is returned. I did not examine the prisoner's balance after going through the books. I had nothing to do with the money order books. I do not recollect that I was specially sent down to do so. I must have been sent for something of the sort. I had only to do with the revenue accounts. I had known that the prisoner sold postal notes I would not have accepted the account which only showed a money order account. I went in January to audit the October accounts.

Mr. A. S. Stephen, cashier of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, said—I produce the cashier's book for 1888. On the 16th March there was received \$2,014 from the Postmaster-General, made up of \$1,913 and \$101. There was no other sum paid in that day. On the 28th February no sum of \$1,737 was paid in by the Postmaster-General.

Cross-examined.—On the 16th March \$361 were paid in, besides the amounts stated.

Inspector Stanton.—On the 20th May I went to Manila to arrest the prisoner. He was handed over by the Spanish officials, in the British Consulate. I told him the charge against him—that of stealing \$46,000. He made no reply.

Mr. Francis, for the defence, having made the conventional appeal to the jury to decide the case without prejudice, called their attention to the absence of evidence that the Government had lost a single cent—not a single witness had been called to prove a deficiency, general or particular. With respect to the specific evidence the prisoner was charged with the specific evidence had been added that the money did not exist in any of the Government accounts. There was evidence that the prisoner had received money, and had not paid it into the Bank. If the prisoner had had control of no other moneys, and had only one way of dealing with it, the inference would be plain; but, as it had been shown, he received money for money orders and postal notes, and had to pay any orders that were presented, and until the prosecution showed that he had been sent for something of the sort, I must have been sent for something of the sort. I had only to do with the revenue accounts. I had known that the prisoner sold postal notes I would not have accepted the account which only showed a money order account. I went in January to audit the October accounts.

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THE NATURAL HISTORY OF A CHINESE GIRL.

(Continued.)

If a Chinese woman has the heaven-bestowed gift of being obstreperous to such a degree that she is a "wild" girl, she is not known as a "wild" girl; that men are worn out and horses exhausted; that the mountains tremble and the earth shakes; this is unquestionably the surest life-giver. It is analogous to the South American toucan, which frightens away enemies by its mere exhibition, they not caring to wait for further and detailed proofs of its capacities of execution. But if such an endowment has been denied her, her next best resource is to pursue a course exactly the opposite, in all circumstances and under all provocations holding her tongue. To most Chinese women, this seems to be a feat as difficult as aerial navigation, but now and then isolated cases show that the difficult is not always the impossible.

We must regard the position of women, and especially of wives, in China as the ultimate outcome and most characteristic fruitage of the Confucian system. In our view it has been a bitter fruit, and in recapitulating we wish to lay especial emphasis upon the Seven Deadly Sins of Confucianism in its relation to women.

I.—It provides them with no education. Their minds are left in a state of nature, until millions of them are led to suppose that they have no minds at all, an opinion which their husbands often do much to confirm, and upon which they habitually act.

II.—The care of wives and daughters. This comes about so naturally, and it might almost be said so inevitably, when certain conditions prevail, that it is taken by the Chinese as a matter of course. Except in years of famine it appears in some parts of the empire to be rare, but in other parts it is the constant and the normal state of things for daughters to be as really sold as are horses and cattle.

III.—Too early and too universal marriages. A considerable part of the unhappiness caused by Chinese marriages may fairly be charged to the immaturity of the victims. They treat children as if they were adults, while at the same time treating them as children who require the same watch and ward as other children, does not appear to be a national procedure, nor can it be claimed that it is justified by its results. That a new pair constitute a distinct entity, to be dealt with independently, is a proposition which Confucianism treats with scorn, if indeed it ever entertains such a conception at all. The compulsory marriage of all girls forces all Chinese society into cast-iron grooves, and leaves no room for exceptional individual development. It throws suspicion around every isolated struggle against this galling bondage, and makes the unmarried woman seem a personified violation of the decrees of Heaven and of the laws of man.

IV.—Infanticide of female infants. This is a direct, if not a legitimate result of the tenet that male children are absolutely indispensable, applied in a social system where dire poverty frequently means impending starvation. In a chapter in her "Pagoda Shadows" on "The extent of a Great Crime" Miss Fields combines a great variety of testimony taken from several different provinces, in the following paragraph: "I find that a hundred and sixty Chinese women, all over fifty years of age, had borne six hundred and thirty-one sons, and five hundred and thirty-eight daughters. Of the sons, three hundred and sixty-six, or nearly sixty per cent, had lived more than ten years; while of the daughters only two hundred and five, or thirty-eight per cent, had lived ten years. The hundred and sixty women, according to their own statements, had destroyed a hundred and fifty-eight of their daughters; but none had ever destroyed a boy. As only four women had reared more than three girls, the probability is that the number of infantile deaths considered considerably below the truth. I have occasionally been told by a woman that she had forgotten just how many girls she had had, more than she wanted. The greatest number of infantile deaths owned to by any one woman is eleven."

Infanticide will never cease in China, until the notion that the dead are dependent for their happiness upon sacrifices offered to them by the living shall have been totally overthrown.

V.—Sordid wives. Concubinage is the natural result of the Confucian theory of ancestral worship. The misery which it has caused and still causes in China is beyond comprehension. Nothing can up-root it but a decay of faith in the assumption underlying all forms of worship of the dead.

VI.—Suicides of wives and daughters. The preceding causes, operating singly and in combination, are wholly sufficient to account for the number of suicides among Chinese women. The wonder, rather, is that there are not more. But whoever undertakes to collect facts on this subject for any given district will not improbably be greatly surprised at the extraordinary prevalence of this practice. It is even adopted by children, and for causes relatively trifling. At times it appears to spread, like the small-pox, and the thirst for suicide becomes virtually an epidemic. According to the native newspapers, there are parts of China in which young girls band themselves into a secret league to commit suicide within a certain time after they have been betrothed or married. The wretchedness of the lives to which they are condemned is thoroughly appreciated in advance, and fate is thus effectually accelerated. It would be wrong to overstate the evils suffered by women in China, evils which have indeed many alleviations, and which are not to be compared to those of her sisters in India or in Turkey. But after all abatements have been made it remains true that the death-roll of suicides is the most convincing proof of the woes endured by Chinese women.

VII.—Over population. The whole Chinese race is, and ever has been, given up with a single devotion to the task of raising up a posterity, to do for the fathers what the fathers have done for their fathers. In this particular line, they have realised Wesley's conception of the ideal church in its time, where as he remarked the members are "All at it, and always at it." War, famine, pestilence sweep off scores of millions of the population, but a few decades of peace seem to repair the ravages of the past, which are lost to sight, like battle-fields covered with wide areas of waving grain. How ever much we may admire the recuperative power of the Chinese people as a whole, and individually, it is impossible not to feel righteous indignation toward a system which violates those beneficent laws of nature, which would mercifully put an end to many branches of families when such branches are unfitted to survive. It is impossible to contemplate with equanimity the deliberate, persistent, and uniform propagation of poverty, vice, disease and crime, which ought rather to be surrounded with every precaution to prevent its multiplication, and to see this propagation of evil and misery done, too, with an air of virtue, as if this were of itself a kind of religion, often indeed the only form of religion in which the Chinese take any vital interest.

It is in this system which loads down the rising generation with the responsibility for feeding and clothing tens of thousands of human beings who ought never to have been born, and whose existence can never be other than a burden to themselves, a period of incessant struggle without respite and without hope.

To the intelligent foreigner, the most prominent fact in China is the poverty of its people. There

are too many villages to the square mile, too many families to the village, too many "mouths" to the family. Wherever one goes, it is the same weary tale with interminable repetition. Poverty, poverty, poverty, always and everywhere poverty. The empty, broad, and unoccupied regions are extensive, and its undeveloped resources are undoubtedly vast. But in what way can these resources be so developed as to benefit the great mass of the Chinese people? By none with which we are acquainted, or of which we can conceive, without a radical disturbance of the existing conditions. The seething mass of over-population must be drawn off to the regions where it is needed, and then only will there be room for the relief of those who remain. It is impossible to do anything for people who are wedged together after the manner of matches in a box. Imagine a surgeon making the attempt to set the broken leg of a man in an omnibus in motion, which at the time contained twenty other people, most of whom also had broken legs which likewise required setting! The first thing to do would be to get them all unloaded, and to put them where they could be properly treated, with room for the treatment, and space for breathing. It is, we repeat, not easy to perceive how even the most advanced political economy can do anything of permanent benefit for the great mass of the Chinese without a redistribution of the surplus population. But at this point practical Confucianism intervenes, and having fixed the ideal of this surplus population, it declares that they must not abandon the graves of their ancestors, who require their sacrifices, but must in the same spot continue to propagate and urge their posterity to continue the interminable process.

The world is still large, and it has, and for ages will doubtless continue to have, ample room for all the additional millions which its existing millions can produce. The world was never so much in need of the Chinese as to-day, and never, on the other hand, were the Chinese more in need of the world. But if China is to hold its own, much further more it is to advance as other nations have advanced, and to advance, it must be done under the head of new forces. Confucianism has been a mighty power to build up, and to conserve. But Confucianism, with its great merits has committed many "Deadly Sins," and of those sins it must ultimately suffer the penalty. Confucianism as a developing force is a force which is spent. Sooner or later it must give way to something stronger, wiser, and better.—N. C. Daily News.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

25th July, 1890.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Lat.	Long.	Temp.	Humidity.	Wind.	Pressure.	Clouds.	Weather.	Remarks.
Wanchow	22° 15'	113° 45'	80	85	SW	30.0	100	Cloudy	
Shanghai	31° 10'	121° 45'	80	85	SW	30.0	100	Cloudy	
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Shanghai	31° 10'	121° 45'	80	85	SW	30.0	100	Cloudy	

25th July, 1890.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Lat.	Long.	Temp.	Humidity.	Wind.	Pressure.	Clouds.	Weather.	Remarks.
Wanchow	22° 15'	113° 45'	80	85	SW	30.0	100	Cloudy	
Shanghai	31° 10'	121° 45'	80	85	SW	30.0	100	Cloudy	
Shanghai	31° 10'	121° 45'	80	85	SW	30.0	100	Cloudy	
Shanghai	31° 10'	121° 45'	80	85	SW	30.0	100	Cloudy	
Shanghai	31° 10'	121° 45'	80	85	SW	30.0	100	Cloudy	
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The barometer continues falling and gradients are moderate for south-east winds. Cloudy, cool and damp weather prevails. Much rain may be expected in connection with local thunderstorms.

Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. — Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit. — Humidity in percentage of saturation. — Direction of the wind in two points. — Force of the wind according to Beaufort's scale. — State of the sky. — Blue sky, Partly cloudy, B. & C. Drizzling rain, Fog, & G. Rain, & H. Heavy rain, & I. Thunder, & J. Drizzling rain, & K. Drizzling rain, & L. Drizzling rain, & M. Drizzling rain, & N. Drizzling rain, & O. Drizzling rain, & P. Drizzling rain, & Q. Drizzling rain, & R. Drizzling rain, & S. Drizzling rain, & T. Drizzling rain, & U. Drizzling rain, & V. Drizzling rain, & W. Drizzling rain, & X. Drizzling rain, & Y. Drizzling rain, & Z. Drizzling rain.

Hongkong Observatory, 25th July, 1890.

Today's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 1st August, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 25th July, 1890. [1088]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE MACHINERY & PLANT, &c. The Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 8th August, 1890, commencing at 11.30 a.m., at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street.

AN INVOICE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT, comprising:— One 10 inch STROKE SHAPING MACHINE, One 12 inch TURNING & BORING LATHE, One 25 inch PILLAR DRILLING MACHINE, One 12 inch SHAPING MACHINE, One 12 inch 6 & 8 LATHE, length of bed 10 feet, Two SCREWING MACHINES, One 8 inch HAND LATHE, SUNDRY SMALL DRILLING MACHINES and HAND LATHES.

One Large BRASS TELEGRAPH COLUMN and DIAL with all necessary gear. One Small BRONZED ditto, a quantity of JUNCTION, SPRING, SAFETY, and STOP VALVES, PATENT HAND BLOWERS, TAPS and DIES, ANVILS, ASBESTOS ROOFING, &c., &c., &c.

The above are now on view at my Sale Rooms. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 25th July, 1890. [1089]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, VIA INLAND SEA. THE Steamship "CARMARTHENSIRE," Captain Clarke, will be despatched on or about the 1st August. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 25th July, 1890. [1090]

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

HAVE ON HAND A COMPLETE STOCK OF GLASSWARE, consisting of:—

Sherry Glasses,	Port Glasses,	Champagne Glasses,	Emerald Hock Glasses,	Ruby Hock Glasses,	Jelly Glasses,
Custard Glasses,	Liquor Glasses,	Soda Water Tumblers,	Half-Pint Tumblers,	Small Tumblers,	Champagne Tumblers,
Finger Bowls,	Ice Plates,	Decanters,	Claret Decanters,	Caraifes and Ups,	

IN SEVERAL DESIGNS AND PATTERNS.

Also A CHOICE STOCK OF:—

DINNER SERVICES, TEA SERVICES, TOILET SETS, EPERGNES, SPECIMEN GLASSES, and FANCY GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS, etc., etc.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 17th July, 1890. [1091]

Intimations.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1865 to 1886 OF HONGKONG.

CAPITAL \$750,000

Divided into 15,000 Shares of \$50 each, of which 5,000 Shares are to be issued and credited with \$25 a share paid up in part payment of purchase money; 7,000 shares have been applied for and will be allotted, and the remaining 3,000 shares are now offered to the Public and are payable for as follows, viz:—

\$10 per Share, at Deposit, on Application.

\$15 on Allotment.

\$25 when and as the same shall from time to time be called up under the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of the Company.

BOARD: The Hon. HO KAI, GEORGE RICHARD STEVENS, Esq., DORABJEE NOWROJEE, Esq.

BANKERS: THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 1, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

SOLICITORS: Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON, 35, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise acquiring all those pieces or parcels of Land situated in Victoria in the Island of Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Sections A, B and C and the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 13, and Section A of Marine Lot No. 12, together with the tenement and buildings thereon known as the Victoria Hotel, and all the rights of the Vendor to reclamation and extensions seawards in respect of Section C and the remaining portion of Marine Lot No. 13 under and by virtue of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance 1889, and also any rights of the Vendor (if he has any such rights) under the same Ordinance, in respect of Sections A and B of Marine Lot No. 13, and also of purchasing or otherwise acquiring the good-will of the business of Hotel Proprietors and Tavern Keepers as now carried on by Messrs. Dorabjee Nowrojee and Hing Kee at the Victoria Hotel, together with all the Plant, Furniture, Fixtures and Stock of the Hotel.

The main object of the Company is to carry on the business of Hotel-keepers, and other businesses incidental thereto, on the premises at present known as the Victoria Hotel, and if need be to acquire other sites and erect other buildings for Hotel purposes, as empowered by the Memorandum of Association.

The present Victoria Hotel has been carried on under the successful management of Mr. Dorabjee Nowrojee for the last 6 years. This gentleman has had 10 years' experience as an Hotel Manager, and on the formation of the New Company he has consented to act as Manager of the Hotel, and Mr. Ismail Pulley Madar, who has been in the service of Mr. Dorabjee Nowrojee for 10 years as Book-keeper and Assistant Manager, is willing to continue to act as General Assistant. The Company, will, if it is thought desirable, also retain the old experienced staff of servants with which the Hotel for the last six years has been so successfully brought to its present position.

The average yearly profit for the last three years is \$18,000, and as it is proposed to extend and once about \$35,000 in building and furnishing 20 additional bed-rooms to the existing Hotel, and in making other small but much needed improvements, it is anticipated that with these additional rooms and the consequential increase in the consumption of Wine and Liquors, the net annual earnings of the Company should not be less than \$40,000, as the running expenses of the Hotel will not be materially increased by such additions.

The property proposed to be bought by the Company is at present in lease to Mr. Dorabjee Nowrojee.

An Agreement has been made for the Assignment of this lease to the Company, and for the sale of the Goodwill, Plant, Furniture and Stock of the Victoria Hotel for \$150,000, of which \$75,000 will be paid by the allotment of 3,000 shares in the proposed Company, on each of which \$25 will be credited as having been paid up; of this sum of \$150,000, the sum of \$50,000 is to be paid for the lease to Mr. Dorabjee Nowrojee, \$50,000 for the goodwill of the Victoria Hotel, and \$50,000 for the Plant, Furniture and Stock-in-Trade of the Hotel.

An agreement has also been made with Mr. Li Sau Lam, the present owner, for the purchase of Sections A, B and C and the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 13, together with the messuages and tenements erected thereon, now known as the Victoria Hotel, and his rights to reclamation and extensions seawards in respect of Section C and the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 13, under and by virtue of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance 1889, and also any rights of the said Li Sau Lam (if he has any such rights) under the same Ordinance, in respect of Sections A and B of Marine Lot No. 13, the purchaser agreeing on the completion of the purchase to repay to the Vendor all sums which the Vendor shall then have paid under any Reclamation Agreement, and the purchaser agreeing to assume and take over, as from the date of such completion, all the liabilities under any such Reclamation Agreement.

The total purchase money for the premises is \$125,000, including a Mortgage for \$400,000, leaving only \$125,000 to be paid to the Vendor, of which \$50,000 will be paid by the allotment to him of 2,000 shares in the proposed Company, on each of which \$25 will be credited as having been paid up, and the balance of \$75,000 will be paid in cash.

The Mortgage for \$400,000 is not repayable until the 30th June, 1896, and until the expiration or sooner determination of the Lease to Mr. Dorabjee Nowrojee, the Mortgagees, in lieu of any fixed rate of interest on the \$400,000, have agreed to receive and accept by way of interest the rents and profits of the said premises so demised to Mr. DORABJEE NOWROJEE, viz. \$1,250, and on and immediately after the expiration or sooner determination of the term granted by the said Lease, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is payable on the said sum of \$400,000 until the 30th June, 1896.

This in itself represents a loan to the Company of \$400,000 at 5 per cent. per annum until the 30th June, 1896, and thence until the 30th June, 1896, at 5 per cent. per annum, and until this mortgage becomes due it is not anticipated that any further call will be needed.

The proposed Reclamation of Sections A, B and C and the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 13 is 23,866 1/2 square feet, at a cost of some \$30,000, and if on completion it is determined to erect a new Hotel on the reclaimed site, the present property can doubtless be disposed of at a remunerative figure.

Applications for shares should be made and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, together with the amount payable on application. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, but without interest, and in case a less number of shares be allotted than

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An agreement has also been made with Mr. Li Sau Lam, the present owner, for the purchase of Sections A, B and C and the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 13, together with the messuages and tenements erected thereon, now known as the Victoria Hotel, and his rights to reclamation and extensions seawards in respect of Section C and the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 13, under and by virtue of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance 1889, and also any rights of the said Li Sau Lam (if he has any such rights) under the same Ordinance, in respect of Sections A and B of Marine Lot No. 13, the purchaser agreeing on the completion of the purchase to repay to the Vendor all sums which the Vendor shall then have paid under any Reclamation Agreement, and the purchaser agreeing to assume and take over, as from the date of such completion, all the liabilities under any such Reclamation Agreement.

The total purchase money for the premises is \$125,000, including a Mortgage for \$400,000, leaving only \$125,000 to be paid to the Vendor, of which \$50,000 will be paid by the allotment to him of 2,000 shares in the proposed Company, on each of which \$25 will be credited as having been paid up, and the balance of \$75,000 will be paid in cash.

The Mortgage for \$400,000 is not repayable until the 30th June, 1896, and until the expiration or sooner determination of the Lease to Mr. Dorabjee Nowrojee, the Mortgagees, in lieu of any fixed rate of interest on the \$400,000, have agreed to receive and accept by way of interest the rents and profits of the said premises so demised to Mr. DORABJEE NOWROJEE, viz. \$1,250, and on and immediately after the expiration or sooner determination of the term granted by the said Lease, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is payable on the said sum of \$400,000 until the 30th June, 1896.

This in itself represents a loan to the Company of \$400,000 at 5 per cent. per annum until the 30th June, 1896, and thence until the 30th June, 1896, at 5 per cent. per annum, and until this mortgage becomes due it is not anticipated that any further call will be needed.

The proposed Reclamation of Sections A, B and C and the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 13 is 23,866 1/2 square feet, at a cost of some \$30,000, and if on completion it is determined to erect a new Hotel on the reclaimed site, the present property can doubtless be disposed of at a remunerative figure.

Applications for shares should be made and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, together with the amount payable on application. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, but without interest, and in case a less number of shares be allotted than

Intimations.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1865 to 1886 OF HONGKONG.

CAPITAL

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 211 cum New Issue—premium, buyers.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue—\$172 per share, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$70 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.
 Canton Insurance Company Limited—\$120 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 84 per share, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$361 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$66 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$371 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—110 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—35 per cent. discount, sellers.
 Do-yas Steamship Company—\$17 per share, buyers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$178 per share, buyers.
 Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$93 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, nominal.
 Punjion and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$74 per share, sales.
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$141 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$79 per share, buyers.
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$275 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$120 per share, buyers.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, sellers.
 The Sengeli Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—50 per cent. dis., sellers.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, sale.
 The Darvel Day Trading Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$32 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$92 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$51 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, sellers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, nominal.
 The Lamag Planting Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, sellers.
 The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$41 per share, sellers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.
 The Shamoon Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
 The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan.—\$141 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Marine, Limited—par, nominal.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/6
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/6
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/7
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/7
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/7
 ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 4/8
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/8
 ON INDIA, T. T. 22 1/2
 ON SIAM.—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2
 Private, 10 days' sight 7 1/2

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Congo, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 24th instant at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 30th.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
 The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer Tannadler, left Port Darwin on the 16th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 25th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer Thibet, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port on the 22nd instant at 3 p.m., and is due here on the 28th.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer Pallas, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 21st instant, and is due here on the 27th.
 The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer Biagio, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 23rd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 29th.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer Priam, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 23rd instant, and is due here on the 29th.
 The steamer Benvenue, from Leith and London, left Singapore on the 24th instant, and is due here on the 30th.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lombardy, left Bombay for this port on the 23rd instant at 2 p.m., and is due here on the 9th proximo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,030, A. S. Snow, 24th July, Amoy 23rd July, General—Ban Moh.
 KUNGFAL, Chinese steamer, 602, C. H. Clifford, 24th July, Chefoo 16th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
 FRER, Danish steamer, 307, C. A. Lund, 25th July, Pakhoi 22nd July, and Hoihow 24th, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 MARIE, German steamer, 704, C. A. Hundewald, 25th July, Haiphong 23rd July, General—A. R. Marty.

CLARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
 Doris, German steamer, for Saigon.
 Vorwarts, German steamer, for Chefoo.
 Kiel, German steamer, for Saigon.
 Taisang, British steamer, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

July 24, Kwangtung, Chinese str., for Whampoa.
 July 25, Yiksan, British str., for Whampoa.
 July 25, Peking, German steamer, for Bangkok.
 July 25, Cyclops, British str., for Singapore & July 25, Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.
 July 25, Kaifong, British str., for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS-ARRIVED.

Per Freije, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—102 Chinese.
 DEPARTED.
 Per Parthia, str., for Yokohama—Mrs. Le-Prevost and 2 children. For San Francisco—Messrs. E. W. Maclean and Gilroy. For Montreal—Mr. B. W. Plagitt.

REPORTS.
 The Chinese steamship Kungai reports that she left Chefoo on the 16th instant. From Chefoo to Saddle had strong south-east winds with high sea; thence to port had unsettled dark cloudy weather, and low barometer.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
 For Singapore.—Per Choyang to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Swatow.—Per Haitan to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
 For Amoy and Manila.—Per Zafro to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Straits Settlements.—Per Diamond to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
 For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per Freije to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STRAIMERS.
 AIRLIE, British steamer, 1,402, W. Ellis, 22nd July, Sydney 1st July, Newcastle 4th, Townsville 8th, Coochin 9th, and Thursday Island 11th, General—Russell & Co.
 ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Muddle, 20th July, Yokohama 12th July, Malle and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 ARRATON APCAR, British steamer, 1,302, J. G. Spence, 24th July, Calcutta 7th July, Penang 15th, and Singapore 18th, Opium and General—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
 AVOCHE, British steamer, 1,055, T. Rowen, 24th July, Saigon 20th July, Rice—A. G. Morris.
 CHOYANG, British steamer, 1,194, W. E. Sawyer, 20th July, Saigon 16th July, Rice—Jarvis, Matheson & Co.
 CIBRO, British steamer, 1,030, A. George, 20th July, Bangkok 12th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
 CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 22nd July, Haiphong 20th July, General—A. R. Marty.
 COSMOPOLIT, German str., 551, T. Schall, 22nd July, Iloilo 17th July, Sugar—Wielor & Co.
 DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen, 18th July, Batoum 23rd May, General—Siemens & Co.
 DEUTON, German steamer, 1,197, W. Dinse, 18th July, Nagasaki 11th July, Coals—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
 DORIS, German steamer, 771, J. Raben, 23rd July, Saigon 19th July, Rice and General—Wielor & Co.
 EUPHRATES, British steamer, 1,299, J. Edwards, 15th July, Rangoon 3rd July, Rice—Russell & Co.
 FAMIE, British steamer, 117, W. W. Allan, Hongkong Government tender.
 FELDBRIDGE, British steamer, 1,336, John Ruthen, 18th May, Saigon 30th April, Rice—Russell & Co.
 HAITAN, British steamer, 1,183, S. Ashton, 17th July, Foochow 13th July, Amoy 15th, and Swatow 16th, General—D. Laprak & Co.
 HELENE RICKMERS, German steamer, 2,008, C. Hess, 24th July, Kutchinotzu 18th July, Coal—Captain.
 INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, A. Hasenwinkel, 24th July, Mauritius 27th June, and Singapore 18th July, General—Wielor & Co.
 KIEL, German steamer, 851, M. W. Krutefeldt, 20th July, Saigon 16th July, Rice—Geo. E. Stevens & Co.
 MELPOMENE, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,041, G. Walenigh, 23rd July, Colombo 9th July, and Singapore 17th, General—David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
 NAMYONG, British steamer, 984, W. J. Woolbridge, 20th July, Penang 9th July, General—Bun Moh.
 NINPO, German steamer, 702, R. Koehler, 24th July, Whampoa 24th July, General—Siemens & Co.
 OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,808, W. M. Smith, 21st July, San Francisco 26th June, and Yokohama 15th July, Mails and General—O. & O. S. S. Co.
 PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, J. Jenkins, 23rd July, Koh-i-chang 16th July, Rice—Hop Hing Hong.
 PEI-PINO, Chinese steamer, 326, James Watts, 24th July, Tientsin 10th July, Chefoo 13th, and Woussing 19th, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
 PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 POLLUX, German steamer, 898, H. Hellmers, 22nd July, Saigon 18th July, Rice—Melchers & Co.
 RECORDE, British steamer, 676, R. A. E. Brecken, 12th July, from a cruise—E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.
 SISHAN, British steamer, 845, Stovell, 1st July, Bangkok 24th July, Rice—Kien Tye Long.
 TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,109, Frampton, 23rd July, Bangkok 16th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
 VORWARTS, German steamer, 602, T. Bruhn, 24th July, Whampoa 24th July, General—Wielor & Co.
 ZAVIRO, British steamer, 675, A. W. R. Cobban, 18th July, Manila 16th July, Gen. ral—Russell & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ANNIE STAFFORD, British bark, 1,297, Chas. S. Robinson, 20th July, New York 2nd March, Petroleum—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 CHARLES S. WHITNEY, American ship, 1,651, G. D. Spicer, 20th July, Shanghai 30th June, General—Russell & Co.
 DANIEL T. JENNEY, American ship, 1,620, Rodick, 28th March, New York 4th Nov., Petroleum—Order.
 ERLKONIO, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination bulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.
 GEORGE SEALFIELD, American ship, 1,276, A. S. Dunning, 11th July, New York 7th Feb., Kerens Oil—Russell & Co.
 HALCON, American schooner, 61, A. Metcalf, 16th July, Yokohama 9th June, Ballast—Master.
 PARAMITA, American ship, 1,498, C. D. Prescott, 28th May, New York 7th Dec., Petroleum—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, Geo. A. Freeman, 22nd June, New York 19th Feb., Kerens Oil—Russell & Co.
 SARA MERRICK, Peruvian schooner, 245, A. Muelgaing, 4th July, Saigon 27th June, Rice—Captain.
 SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, British schooner, 339, Murray, 18th July, Port Natal 20th May, General—Turner & Co.
 THORVA, British ship, 1,174, Fraser, 20th July, Singapore 9th July, Timber—Master.
 TILLIE BAKER, American bark, 683, Jas. H. Carly, 27th June, Honolulu 19th May, Ballast—Captain.
 VICTORY, British bark, 495, R. Martin, 18th June, Honolulu 3rd May, General—Chinese.
 WM. L. LACHUR, British bark, 575, E. Warner, 10th June, Lagunmanoc 9th June, Wood—Wielor & Co.
 Z. RING, British ship, 1,371, McLeod, 27th May, New York 20th Nov., Petroleum—Russell & Co.

HONGKONG-SAILING VESSELS.

Continued.
 CHARLES S. WHITNEY, American ship, 1,651, G. D. Spicer, 20th July, Shanghai 30th June, General—Russell & Co.
 DANIEL T. JENNEY, American ship, 1,620, Rodick, 28th March, New York 4th Nov., Petroleum—Order.
 ERLKONIO, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination bulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.
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 PARAMITA, American ship, 1,498, C. D. Prescott, 28th May, New York 7th Dec., Petroleum—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, Geo. A. Freeman, 22nd June, New York 19th Feb., Kerens Oil—Russell & Co.
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 WM. L. LACHUR, British bark, 575, E. Warner, 10th June, Lagunmanoc 9th June, Wood—Wielor & Co.
 Z. RING, British ship, 1,371, McLeod, 27th May, New York 20th Nov., Petroleum—Russell & Co.

Intimations.

STENOGRAPHER (French and English), good Spanish Correspondent, works Remington typewriter rapidly. SEEKS SITUATION. Advertiser is an Englishman aged 21. Can furnish good references and testimonials.
 Apply to H. HALL, 'c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office, Hongkong, 19th July, 1890. [1063]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.
 ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS
 AND
 CONTRACTORS,
 YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,
 OFFICE—No. 23, Pottinger Street.
 Hongkong 6th June, 1890. [126]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.
 SUMMER TIME-TABLE.
 To take effect from 1st May.

The CARS RUN between St. John's Place and Victoria Gap as follows:—

WEEK DAYS.
 8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
 12 to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 1 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.
 NIGHT TRAM at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.
 CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.
 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 9, 10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.
 Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.
 MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
 Hongkong 30th April, 1890. [698]

NOTICE.

JAYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.
 JAYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large orders.
 S. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says:—
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.
 Hongkong 10th June, 1890. [712]

GRIFFITH'S
 NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
 No. 2, Duddell Street,
 (Between the New Oriental Bank, and Mr. Lammer's Auction Rooms),
 Entrance from Duddell Street or Ice House St.

MR. GRIFFITH'S STUDIO is open daily from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. for producing First-class PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS in all the latest styles. Views of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, with choice illustrations of Chinese life and character, always ready.

Portraits enlarged to life size and painted in Oils or Water Colours by First-class Artists. Miniatures on Ivory, and all kinds of reproductions.
 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1890. [542]

SCOTT'S
 EMULSION
 OF PURE COD-LIVER OIL
 With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda.

PALATABLE AS MILK.
 "The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time."
 A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS, AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND ALL WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN. ADULTS IT IS MARVELLOUS IN ITS RESULTS.
 Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians.
 SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
 Agents for China and Hongkong: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (Limited), Hongkong, 10th December, 1889.

Intimations.

S I E N T I N G,
 SURGEON DENTIST,
 No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
 TERMS VERY MODERATE,
 Consultation free.
 Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [187]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.
 ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,
 GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT
 CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS,
 COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUERS, IRON
 AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:
 BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.
 OFFICE:
 9, PRAYA CENTRAL.
 STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
 Hongkong, 1st May, 1890. [154]

INTIMATION.
 F. Blackhead & Co.,
 SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
 AND
 PROVISION MERCHANTS,
 NAVY CONTRACTORS,
 AND
 GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
 No. 11, Praya Central,
 (Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
 for
 RAHTJEN'S
 GENUINE
 COMPOSITION
 FOR
 THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.
 CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

SAPOLIO.
 ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S
 SAPOLIO
 OR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.
 MAX HAASSEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.
 CONSERVED MEATS.
 VEGETABLES AND FRUIT
 CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmer.
 SWEDISH TAR AND OREGON PINE LUMBER.

FLINSBURG STOCKBEER, ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
 EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT
 REASONABLE PRICES.
 ALL KINDS OF
 COALS
 SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE
 Hongkong, 25th June, 1890. [130]

Dr. Knorr's
 ANTIPYRINE.
 (Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains troy).

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the Inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
 Hongkong 20th May, 1890. [424]

TOURISTS
 ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.
 Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.
 DEAKIN BROS. & Co., 16 Bund, Yokohama, next door to Farner's Photographic Studio.

NOTICE.
 HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
 SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
 are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR, none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.
 In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
 D. GILLIES, Secretary. [15]
 Hongkong, 25th August, 1889.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "ARRATON APCAR" are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 30th inst., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that all claims must be made before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 24th July, 1890. [1085]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, SUAKIM, MASSAWAH, HOODEDDA, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "MELPOMENE" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns known as The Hongkong Wharf and Godowns, Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so. This vessel brings on Cargo:—From Calcutta & Madras, ex S.S. "SELENE," transhipped at Colombo.
 From Trieste, ex S.S. "MARIA TERESA," transhipped at Colombo.
 From Trieste, ex S.S. "AMPHITRITE," transhipped at Colombo.
 From Bombay, ex S.S. "THISBE," transhipped at Colombo.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Undersigned before noon on the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 30th inst., will be subject to rent. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1890. [1080]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "PINGSUEY" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON on the 28th instant, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 4 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent. Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY, the 22nd inst. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1890. [1075]

MOGUL LINE.
 NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 S.S. "ALBERTA,"
 FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Consignees are required to sign an average bond and pay a deposit before taking delivery of their cargo.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 21st July, 1890. [1042]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.
 CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "OCEANIC."
 The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
 CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent.
 Hongkong, 21st July, 1890. [12]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 STEAMSHIP "PARTHIA,"
 FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
 ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 18th July, 1890. [11]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
 AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, IRROYS CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES, SODA WATER MACHINERY, JET'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS, BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSAWS.
 Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.
 Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. [11]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.